



NEWSLETTER of the Wisconsin Entomological Society

Volume 15, Number 2

Les Ferge, Editor

May 1988

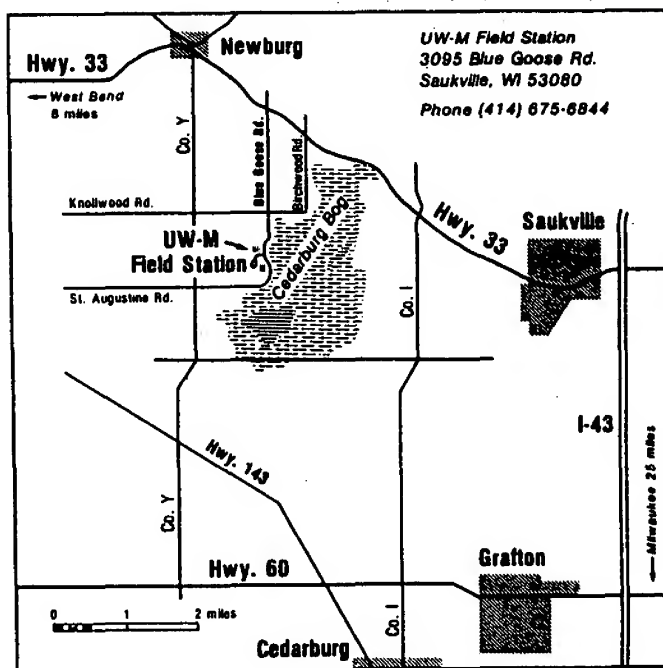
NEXT MEETING ON MAY 21

An open house will be held on Saturday, May 21 beginning at 1:30 PM at the home of Les and Carol Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Ave., Middleton. This will be a very informal get-together, with plenty of time for visiting and viewing the collection of Wisconsin Lepidoptera. A slide presentation showing some of Wisconsin's unique and interesting habitats and their associated Leps will be given. Afterward, a "picnic" type meal is planned, with barbecues and a variety of other snacks. Those who plan to attend are asked to call (608) 264-5651 weekdays, or (608) 836-9438 evenings, or send a card before Wednesday, May 18, to give an idea of how many people will be coming.

W. E. S. FIELD TRIP AT CEDARBURG BOG SEPTEMBER 9-11

The facilities of the UW-Milw. Field Station will be available for our use from Friday, Sept. 9 through Sunday, Sept. 11. The late date of this trip should provide us with an excellent opportunity to encounter a number of unusual late-summer Leps and other insects not seen on the previous trips. Lodging with shower and kitchen facilities is available. Bring your own sleeping bag/bedding and towels. Meals are on your own—bring your own supplies or eat in nearby Grafton or Cedarburg.

The Cedarburg Bog is one of the largest bogs in eastern Wisconsin, consisting of extensive swamp conifer forest and areas of open bog, easily accessible by means of a boardwalk. The bog is surrounded by Maple-Beech forest, and old field and restored prairie on the Field Station grounds.



EDITOR'S NOTE

The next Newsletter will probably appear in October, after the field season slows down. As always, short notes, photos or any items of entomological interest are needed. Contributions received by Sept. 30 will appear in the Fall issue.

The Newsletter of the Wisconsin Entomological Society is published three times a year, at irregular intervals. It is provided to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information by the membership, and to keep the members informed of the activities of the organization. Members are strongly encouraged to contribute items for inclusion in the Newsletter. Please send all news items, notes, new or interesting insect records, season summaries, research requests etc. to the editor: Les Ferge, 7119 Hubbard Avenue, Middleton, WI 53562.

I gave up making predictions of upcoming insect activity in the spring two years ago. I was batting close to 1000, but the wrong way. If I said the Eastern Tent Caterpillar was going to be bad, they would disappear from the face of the earth. Last year, with insects going through additional generations and showing up at odd times, only reinforced how easy it is for our six-legged friends to humble us.

The Ixodes ticks have been active since early April, and I have had a number of adults sent to the lab. Some recent work at Camp Douglas suggests that over 50% of the ticks there are carriers of Lyme's Disease. The good news is the tick repellent Perminone (permethrin) should be registered for use in Wisconsin within the month. Because of the public health significance the Wis. Department of Agriculture is issuing a 24C state label. This material is an excellent tick killer and will last on clothing up to two washings, yet is safe to use. It will be nice to have this for those summer collecting trips.

The odd cockroaches continue to come in. I have seen two more cases of Surinam cockroaches since the last Newsletter, from Appleton and Green Bay, and again associated with tropical plant material from Florida. I also received my first specimen of the Australian cockroach, Periplaneta australasiae.

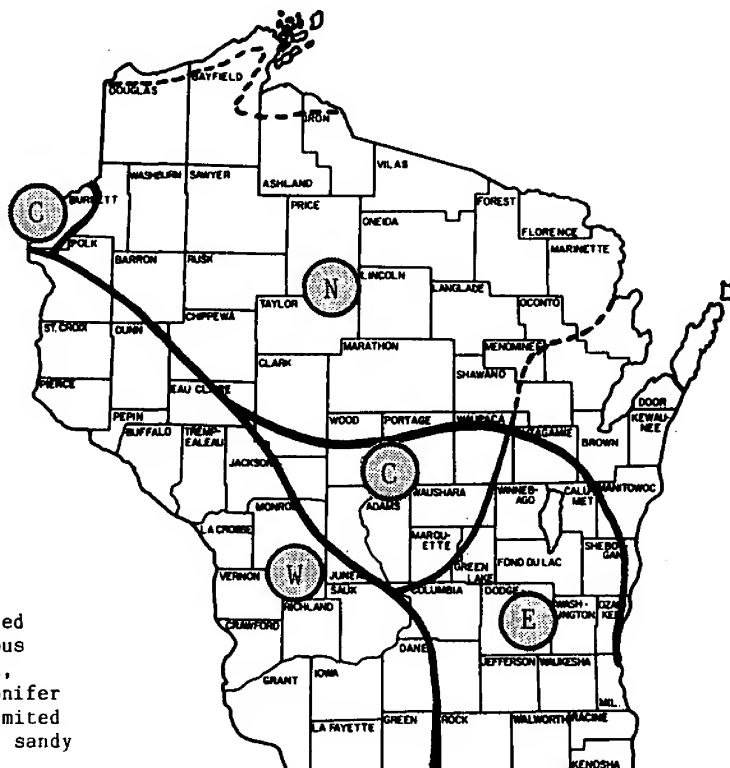
So far this season, the only insect to hit the front page of the newspapers is the Asian Tiger Mosquito, Aedes albopictus. For some reason the press is infatuated with the name and thinks this is the biggest thing to hit the earth since the bubonic plague. In reality, this mosquito is a somewhat more efficient vector of a number of human diseases, such as back break fever (Dengue). The mosquito has been migrating northward and has been found as close as south Chicago, breeding in one of its favorite places, a tire dump. Cases of tropical disease have not exploded in areas where it has become established. It has not been found in Wisconsin, but I had a number of calls and specimens sent in last season. People told me that when one of these bit them, their arm became paralyzed for a week; or they would send in large crane flies thinking they were the "new mosquito." All it took was one little article this spring in a Chicago paper, and my telephone went crazy. It was the newspapers, radio stations and such that wanted information on the apparent new threat to Wisconsin. They seemed disappointed that I thought it was not a major public health threat. It sometimes seems that insects get almost as much bad press as Presidential candidates!

RESEARCH REQUEST

This summer, Dan Young and Paul Johnson, UW-Madison Dept. of Entomology, will be initiating a new study on the Elateridae of Wisconsin. The core of the project deals with the larvae, known as wireworms in agricultural situations; but peripheral studies on faunistics and biology, including adults, are also to be conducted. At this time, information is desired regarding wireworm problems in agricultural situations, especially in corn and small grains, but other crops, pastures, etc. are also of interest. If anyone has information regarding the occurrence and location of wireworm infestations in Wisconsin, please relay this information to either Dan or Paul (Dept. of Entomology, UW-Madison, 53706; phone 608/262-2078). Additionally, if any collections of interesting larval or adult click beetles have been made either in Wisconsin or adjacent states, including non-agricultural habitats, this information is also highly desired. Identification requests of Elaterids from private or institutional collections are welcome, with arrangements.

The purpose of this checklist is to provide an up-to-date summary of Wisconsin's butterfly fauna, plus a very general preliminary account of distribution, occurrence, habitat and flight time. Specific information, including distribution by county and further details of habitat and host plants, continues to be collected and compiled, and is intended to be made available in a future publication. The nomenclature and arrangement of this checklist follow the somewhat more conservative version of the Miller and Brown list, as it appears in Hodges *et al.*, 1983, Check List of the Lepidoptera of America North of Mexico.

Wisconsin may be divided into northern and southern floristic provinces, elements of which meet and intermingle in a band of varying width extending in an S-curve northwest from Milwaukee through Polk County. This transitional band, defined mainly by climate, is referred to as the Tension Zone. Based on geology, soils and vegetation, the state may be further divided into six distinctive regions, as indicated on the accompanying map. For the purpose of this checklist, the Lake Superior Lowland and the Lake Michigan Lowland were included with the Northern Highland region, since very few butterflies are solely found in the smaller regions. Although it appears that butterfly distribution correlates well with the geographic regions, this is not exact, the intent being to summarize the available data as briefly as possible. The regions listed for each species reflect the areas of most frequent and typical occurrence.



(N) NORTHERN HIGHLAND: Rolling glaciated plain with mixed coniferous-deciduous forest (White & Red Pines, Maple, Aspen, Birch) containing extensive areas of conifer swamp and acid sphagnum-heath bogs. Limited areas of open barrens are found on dry, sandy sites.

(C) CENTRAL SANDS: Nearly level sand plain with Oak savanna and Jack Pine barrens succeeding to closed forests. A transitional area having a mixture of prairie and northern elements, plus large tracts of varied wetlands, sedge meadows, and bogs. Lupine is a distinctive indicator plant, found in open sandy areas, almost entirely restricted to this region. The region is difficult to define westward along the Tension Zone, but a sizeable area occurs in western Burnett County.

(W) WESTERN UPLAND (Driftless Area): Hilly, unglaciated region, with deciduous forest (Oaks, Maple, Elm, Basswood, Hickory, Walnut). Large areas of wet, riverbottom forest are present. Once extensive areas of former prairie are now cultivated, limited remnants remain on inaccessible or rocky sites.

(E) EASTERN RIDGES AND LOWLANDS: Glaciated ridges, lowlands and moraines, with deciduous forest (Oak, Maple, Elm, Basswood). Many diverse wetland types are present, along with some very limited prairie remnants.

Stw. = Statewide Distribution

NOTES (last column of checklist)

1. Stray, very rare, only one or two historical occurrences.
2. Migrant, non-breeding, periodically recurring but unable to overwinter.
3. Migrant, may locate suitable host plants and breed in favorable seasons, periodically recurring but unable to overwinter.
4. Resident, but rare and/or local in occurrence.
5. Common and/or widespread, no definite habitat affinity.
6. Old record of occurrence (at least sporadically), no verifying reports within recent decades.
7. Overwinters in Wisconsin as hibernating adult.

FLIGHT TIME NOTATION: < (early), = (mid), > (late)

| <u>SPECIES</u> | <u>REGION</u> | <u>HABITAT/HOST</u> | <u>FLIGHT</u> | <u>NOTE</u> |
|--|---------------|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| <u>HESPERIIDAE (Skippers)</u> | | | | |
| <i>Epargyreus clarus</i> (Cramer) Silver Spotted Skipper | W,E,C | Open woods | June, Aug. | |
| <i>Achalarus lyciades</i> (Geyer) Hoary Edge | W | Open woods | =June-July | 1 |
| <i>Thorybes bathyllus</i> (J. E. Smith) Southern Cloudy Wing | W,E | Open areas | =June-July | |
| <i>Thorybes pylades</i> (Scudder) Northern Cloudy Wing | Stw. | Open woods | June | |
| <i>Erynnis icelus</i> (Scudder & Burgess) Dreamy Dusky Wing | Stw. | Forest | =May-<June | |
| <i>Erynnis juvenalis</i> (F.) Juvenal's Dusky Wing | Stw. | Forest | =May-<June | |
| <i>Erynnis martialis</i> (Scudder) Mottled Dusky Wing | W,C | Barrens (<u>Ceanothus</u>) | May, >July | 4 |
| <i>Erynnis lucilius</i> (Scudder & Burgess) Columbine Dusky Wing | W | Rocky hillsides | May-Sept. | 4 |
| <i>Erynnis baptisiae</i> (Forbes) Wild Indigo Dusky Wing | W | Crown Vetch | May, Aug. | 4 |
| <i>Erynnis persius</i> (Scudder) Persius Dusky Wing | C | Barrens (Lupine) | May | |
| <i>Pyrgus communis</i> (Grote) Checkered Skipper | W,E,C | Disturbed areas | July-Sept. | 3 |
| <i>Pholisora catullus</i> (F.) Common Sooty Wing | W,E,C | Open areas | July-Aug. | |
| <i>Carterocephalus palaemon</i> (Pallas) Arctic Skipper | N | Bogs, moist woods | <June | |
| <i>Nastra lherminier</i> (Latreille) Swarthy Skipper | W | Dry prairie | >Aug. | 1 |
| <i>Ancyloxypha numitor</i> (F.) Least Skipper | Stw. | Wet areas | =June-Sept. | |
| <i>Oarisma powesheik</i> (Parker) Powesheik Skipper | E | Wet-mesic prairie | <July | 4 |
| <i>Thymelicus lineola</i> (Ochsenheimer) European Skipper | E,N | Grassy areas | =June | |
| <i>Hylephila phyleus</i> (Drury) Fiery Skipper | W,E | Open grassy areas | >July-Sept. | 3 |
| <i>Hesperia comma laurentina</i> (Lyman) Laurentian Skipper | N | Forest openings | >July | |
| <i>Hesperia ottoe</i> Edwards Ottoe Skipper | W | Dry prairie | <July | 4 |
| <i>Hesperia leonardus leonardus</i> Harris Leonard's Skipper | N,C | Barrens | >Aug. | |
| <i>Hesperia leonardus/pawnee</i> Dodge Leonard's-Pawnee blend | W | Dry prairie | >Aug-<Sept. | 4 |
| <i>Hesperia metea</i> Scudder Cobweb Skipper | N,C | Barrens | >May | |
| <i>Hesperia sassacus</i> Harris Indian Skipper | N,C | Barrens | <June | |
| <i>Polites coras</i> (Cramer) Peck's Skipper | Stw. | Open areas | June, Aug. | |
| <i>Polites themistocles</i> (Latreille) Tawny Edged Skipper | Stw. | Open areas | =June-July | 5 |
| <i>Polites origenes</i> (F.) Cross Line Skipper | W,C | Prairies | >June-July | |
| <i>Polites mystic</i> (Edwards) Long Dash | Stw. | Moist open areas | =June-July | |
| <i>Wallengrenia egeremet</i> (Scudder) Broken Dash | E,W,C | Moist open areas | July | 5 |
| <i>Pompeius verna</i> (Edwards) Little Glassy Wing | E,W | Moist areas | >June | 4 |
| <i>Atalopedes campestris</i> (Boisduval) Satchem | E,W,C | Open areas | July-Sept | 2 |
| <i>Atrytone arogos</i> (Bdv. & LeConte) Arogos Skipper | E (W?) | Dry prairie | <July | 6 |
| <i>Atrytone delaware</i> (Edwards) Delaware Skipper | Stw. | Open areas | July | |
| <i>Problema byssus</i> (Edwards) Byssus Skipper | W | Wetland(Prairie?) | <July | 4? |
| <i>Poanes massasoit</i> (Scudder) Mulberry Wing | E,C | Sedge meadow | =July | |
| <i>Poanes hobomok</i> (Harris) Hobomok Skipper | Stw. | Forest | <June | |
| <i>Poanes viator</i> (Edwards) Broad Winged Skipper | E,C | Sedge meadow | =July | 4 |
| <i>Euphyes dion</i> (Edwards) Dion Skipper | E,C,N | Sedge meadow | =July | |
| <i>Euphyes conspicua</i> (Edwards) Black Dash | E,W,C | Sedge meadow | =July | |
| <i>Euphyes bimacula</i> (G. & R.) Two-Spotted Skipper | Stw. | Sedge meadow | =July | 4 |
| <i>Euphyes ruricola metacomet</i> (Harris) Dun Skipper | Stw. | Moist open areas | July | 5 |
| <i>Atrytonopsis hianna</i> (Scudder) Dusted Skipper | W,C | Barrens, prairie | =May | |
| <i>Amblyscirtes hegon</i> (Scudder) Pepper & Salt Skipper | N,E | Forest | >May | 4 |
| <i>Amblyscirtes vialis</i> (Edwards) Roadside Skipper | N,W | Dry open areas | May, July | |
| <i>Lerodea eufala</i> (Edwards) Eufala Skipper | E | Dry open areas | Aug.-Sept. | 1 |
| <u>PAPILIONIDAE (Swallowtails)</u> | | | | |
| <i>Battus philenor</i> (L.) Pipevine Swallowtail | E | Forest | July | 6 |
| <i>Papilio polyxenes</i> (F.) Black Swallowtail | Stw. | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| <i>Papilio cresphontes</i> Cramer Giant Swallowtail | E,W | Forest & openings | May-Aug. | 3? |
| <i>Papilio glaucus glaucus</i> L. Tiger Swallowtail | E,W | Open forest | May, July-Aug. | 5 |
| <i>P. glaucus canadensis</i> R. & J. Canadian Tiger Swallowtail | N,C | Forest openings | <June | 5 |
| <i>Papilio troilus</i> L. Spicebush Swallowtail | E,W | Forest | June-July | 6 |
| <i>Eurytides marcellus</i> (Cramer) Zebra Swallowtail | E | Open forest | June-<July | 6 |

| SPECIES | REGION | HABITAT/HOST | FLIGHT | NOTE |
|---|--------|--------------------|-------------|------|
| PIERIDAE (Whites and Sulphurs) | | | | |
| Pontia protodice (Bdv. & LeConte) Checkered White | E,W,C | Disturbed openings | =June-Aug. | 3 |
| Pieris napi oleracea (Harris) Mustard White | N,E | Forest | <May, July | |
| Pieris virginiensis (Edwards) West Virginia White | N | Damp maple woods | <May | 4 |
| Pieris rapae (L.) European Cabbage Butterfly | Stw. | Disturbed openings | >Apr.-Sept. | 5 |
| Euchloe olympia (Edwards) Olympia | Stw. | Barrens, dry areas | <May | |
| Falcapica midea (Hubner) Falcate Orange Tip | E | Oak opening | =May | 1 |
| Colias philodice Godart Clouded Sulphur | Stw. | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| Colias eurytheme Boisduval Alfalfa Butterfly | Stw. | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| Colias interior Scudder Pink Edged Sulphur | N,C | Barrens, bogs | =June | |
| Zerene cesonia (Stoll) Dog Face | E,W | Dry prairie | >June-Sept. | 3 |
| Phoebis sennae (L.) Cloudless Sulphur | E,W | Open areas | July-Sept. | 2 |
| Phoebis philea (Johansson) Orange-Barred Sulphur | E | Subtropical | July-Sept. | 1 |
| Phoebis agarithe (Boisduval) Large Orange Sulphur | W | Subtropical | Aug. | 1 |
| Eurema lisa Boisduval & LeConte Little Sulphur | E,W,C | Open areas | July-Sept. | 3 |
| Eurema nicippe (Cramer) Sleepy Orange | E,W | Open areas | June-Aug. | 1 |
| Eurema mexicana (Boisduval) Mexican Sulphur | W | Open areas | >June-Aug. | 1 |
| Nathalis iole Boisduval Dainty Sulphur | E,W,C | Open weedy areas | Aug.-Sept. | 3 |
| LYCAENIDAE (Harvesters, Coppers, Hairstreaks and Blues) | | | | |
| Feniseca tarquinius (F.) Harvester | Stw. | Stream banks | >May-Aug. | |
| Lycaena phlaeas americana Harris American copper | Stw. | Dry open areas | May-Aug. | |
| Gaeides xanthoides dione (Scudder) Great Copper | E,W | Open moist areas | >June | 4 |
| Hyllolycaena hyllus (Cramer) Bronze Copper | Stw. | Wetlands | June, Aug. | |
| Epidemia epixanthe (Bdv. & LeConte) Bog Copper | N,E | Bog lake edge | <July | |
| Epidemia dorcas (Kirby) Dorcas Copper | N | Bog lake edge | <July | 4 |
| Epidemia helloides (Boisduval) Purplish Copper | Stw. | Open areas (wet?) | July | 4 |
| Harkenclenus titus (F.) Coral Hairstreak | Stw. | Open areas | July | |
| Satyrium acadica (Edwards) Acadian Hairstreak | N,C,E | Shrubby wetland | <July | |
| Satyrium edwardsii (G. & R.) Edwards' Hairstreak | W,E,C | Forest edge | <July | |
| Satyrium calanus falacer (Godart) Banded Hairstreak | Stw. | Forest edge | <July | |
| Satyrium caryaevorum (McDunnough) Hickory Hairstreak | W | Forest edge | <July | |
| Satyrium liparops (LeConte) Striped Hairstreak | Stw. | Forest edge | <July | |
| Mitoura grynea (Hubner) Olive Hairstreak | W | Red Cedar | =May, July | |
| Incisalia augustus (Kirby) Brown Elfin | N,C | Barrens, bogs | >May | |
| Incisalia polios Cook & Watson Hoary Elfin | N,C | Barrens | >May | |
| Incisalia irus (Godart) Frosted Elfin | C | Barrens (Lupine) | =May | 4. |
| Incisalia henrici (G. & R.) Henry's Elfin | N,C | Dry forest edge | =May | 4 |
| Incisalia niphon clarki Freeman Pine Elfin | N,C | Open pine woods | =May | |
| Parrhasius m-album (Bdv. & LeConte) White M Hairstreak | E | Open woods | Aug. | 1 |
| Strymon melinus Hubner Gray Hairstreak | Stw. | Open areas | May-Aug. | 3 |
| Erora laeta (Edwards) Early Hairstreak | N | Beech forest? | =May | 4? |
| Leptotes marina (Reakirt) Marine Blue | W,E | Dry prairie | =July | 1 |
| Hemiargus isola (Reakirt) Reakirt's Blue | W,E | Dry prairie | >June-Aug. | 3 |
| Everes comyntas (Godart) Eastern Tailed Blue | Stw. | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| Everes amyntula (Boisduval) Western Tailed Blue | N | Dry forest edge | >May | 4 |
| Celastrina ladon (Cramer) Spring Azure | Stw. | Forest | Apr.-June | |
| Glaucopsyche lygdamus couperi Grote Silvery Blue | W,E,C | Open areas | May | |
| Lycaeides idas nabokovi Masters Northern Blue | N | Dwarf Bilberry | <July | 4 |
| Lycaeides melissa samuelis Nabokov Karner Blue | C | Barrens (Lupine) | >May, <Aug. | |
| Plebejus saepiolus (Boisduval) Greenish Blue | N | Open areas | >June | 4 |
| RIODINIDAE (Metalmarks) | | | | |
| Calephelis muticum McAlpine Swamp Metalmark | E | Swamp Thistle | =July | 4 |
| LIBYTHEIDAE (Snout Butterflies) | | | | |
| Libytheana bachmanii (Kirtland) Snout Butterfly | W,E | Low forests | Aug.-Sept. | 3 |

| <u>SPECIES</u> | <u>REGION</u> | <u>HABITAT/HOST</u> | <u>FLIGHT</u> | <u>NOTE</u> |
|--|---------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| NYMPHALIDAE (Brush-Footed Butterflies) | | | | |
| <i>Agraulis vanillae</i> (L.) Gulf Fritillary | E,C | Open areas | Aug. | 1 |
| <i>Polygonia interrogationis</i> (F.) Question Mark | Stw. | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Polygonia comma</i> (Harris) Comma | Stw. | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Polygonia satyrus</i> (Edwards) Satyr Anglewing | N | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Polygonia faunus</i> (Edwards) Green Comma | N | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Polygonia progne</i> (Cramer) Gray Comma | Stw. | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Nymphalis vau-album</i> (D. & S.) Compton Tortoise Shell | Stw. | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Nymphalis californica</i> (Bdv.) California Tortoise Shell | N | Open forest? | Aug. | 1 |
| <i>Nymphalis antiopa</i> (L.) Mourning Cloak | Stw. | Forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Aglaia milberti</i> (Godart) Milbert's Tortoise Shell | Stw. | Open forest | May, July-Sep. | 7 |
| <i>Vanessa virginiensis</i> (Drury) American Painted Lady | Stw. | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| <i>Vanessa cardui</i> (L.) Painted Lady | Stw. | Disturbed openings | May-Aug. | 3 |
| <i>Vanessa atalanta</i> (L.) Red Admiral | Stw. | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| <i>Junonia coenia</i> (Hubner) Buckeye | W,E,C | Disturbed openings | July-Sept. | 3 |
| <i>Euptoieta claudia</i> (Cramer) Variegated Fritillary | Stw. | Open areas | June-Sept. | 3 |
| <i>Speyeria cybele</i> (F.) Great Spangled Fritillary | Stw. | Moist open areas | =June-Aug. | |
| <i>Speyeria aphrodite</i> (F.) Aphrodite | Stw. | Prairie, open areas | >June-Aug. | |
| <i>Speyeria idalia</i> (Drury) Regal Fritillary | W,E | Dry prairie | July-Sept. | 4 |
| <i>Speyeria atlantis</i> (Edwards) Atlantis Fritillary | N,C | Forest edge | =June-July | |
| <i>Proclossiana eunomia dawsoni</i> (B. & McD.) Bog Fritillary | N | Open bog | =June | 4 |
| <i>Clossiana selene</i> (D. & S.) Silver Bordered Fritillary | Stw. | Wetlands | May-Aug. | |
| <i>Clossiana bellona</i> (F.) Meadow Fritillary | Stw. | Moist openings | May-Sept. | 5 |
| <i>Clossiana frigga</i> (Thunberg) Frigga Fritillary | N | Shrubby bogs | <June | 4 |
| <i>Clossiana freiya</i> (Thunberg) Freiya Fritillary | N | Open bogs | >May | 4 |
| <i>Phyciodes tharos</i> (Drury) Pearl Crescent | W,E | Open areas | May-Sept. | 5 |
| <i>Phyciodes pascoensis</i> Wright Northern Pearl Crescent | N,C | Open areas | =June-<Aug. | 5 |
| <i>Phyciodes batesii</i> (Reakirt) Tawny Crescent | N,C | Wet areas? | =May-June | 4 |
| <i>Charidryas gorgone</i> (Hubner) Gorgone Checkerspot | W,E,C | Prairie, barrens | May-Sept. | |
| <i>Charidryas nycteis</i> (Doubleday) Silvery Checkerspot | Stw. | Open damp areas | June | |
| <i>Charidryas harrisii</i> (Scudder) Harris' Checkerspot | N,E,C | wetland, bog edge | June | 4 |
| <i>Euphydryas phaeton</i> (Drury) Baltimore | Stw. | Wetlands | July | |
| <i>Basilarchia arthemis arthemis</i> (Drury) Banded Purple | N,C | Forest | June, Aug. | |
| <i>Basilarchia arthemis astyanax</i> (F.) Red Spotted Purple | W,E | Forest | June, Aug. | |
| <i>Basilarchia archippus</i> (Cramer) Viceroy | Stw. | Shrubby wetlands | June-Aug. | |
| <i>Anaea andria</i> Scudder Goatweed Butterfly | E | Forest | >summer | 1 |
| <i>Asterocampa celtis</i> (Bdv. & LeConte) Hackberry Butterfly | W,E | Forest | June, Aug. | |
| <i>Asterocampa clyton</i> (Bdv. & LeConte) Tawny Emperor | W,E | Forest | >June-July | |
| SATYRIDAE (Satyrs and Wood Nymphs) | | | | |
| <i>Enodia anthedon</i> (A. H. Clark) Pearly-eye | Stw. | Forest glades | July | |
| <i>Satyrodes eurydice</i> (Johansson) Eyed Brown | Stw. | Sedge meadow | July | |
| <i>Satyrodes appalachia</i> (R. Chermock) Appalachian Eyed Brown | Stw. | Swampy forest glades | July | |
| <i>Megisto cymela</i> (Cramer) Little Wood Satyr | Stw. | Forest | June | |
| <i>Coenonympha inornata</i> Edwards Inornate Ringlet | N | Open grassy areas | =June | |
| <i>Cercyonis pegala nephele</i> (Kirby) Common Wood Nymph | Stw. | Open grassy areas | >June-Aug. | |
| <i>Erebia discoidalis</i> (Kirby) Red Disked Alpine | N | Open bogs | >May | 4 |
| <i>Oeneis chryxus strigulosa</i> McDunnough Chryxus Arctic | N | Barrens | >May | 4 |
| <i>Oeneis jutta ascerta</i> Masters & Sorenson Jutta Arctic | N,C | Spruce-Tamarack bog | <June | |
| DANAIDAE (Milkweed Butterflies) | | | | |
| <i>Danaus plexippus</i> (L.) Monarch | Stw. | Open areas | June-Sept. | 3 |

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS: In addition to data provided by the author, information was obtained from the following sources: Vegetation of Wis. by J. T. Curtis, Butterflies of Wis. by J. A. Ebner, "New Wis. Butterfly Records" R. M. Kuehn, 1983, J. Lepid. Soc. 37:228-235, County Atlas of E. U. S. Butterflies (draft) by P. A. Opler, and many reports submitted for the Lepidopterists' Society season summaries by numerous individuals.

NEWS AND NOTES

The 14th annual Xerces Society North American Butterfly Count will be held this summer. Participants select a 15-mile diameter count area and conduct a one day census of all butterflies sighted within the circle. The published results provide important information about the geographic distribution and population size of the species counted. Comparison of the results year-to-year enable monitoring of the changes in butterfly populations and the study of the effects of weather and habitat change on the different species throughout the continent. No matter how much or how little butterfly watching you've done, the results of an intensive count can be surprising and fascinating. In 1987, four counts were conducted in Wisconsin, three in Illinois, and one in Michigan. For more information on how to conduct a count, contact either:

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Paul A. Opler, Count Editor | Mrs. Ann B. Swengel, Midwest Editor |
| 5100 Greenview Court | 315 Fourth Avenue |
| Fort Collins, Colorado 80525 | Baraboo, Wisconsin 53913 |

Two Nature Conservancy field trips featuring insect observation/photography are being held this summer at preserves located in Sauk County. W. E. S. members are invited to take part, and are encouraged to make a positive contribution to natural habitat preservation by becoming members of the Nature Conservancy. The first outing is set for Sat. July 9 (rain date July 10), and will feature butterfly watching and photography at Baxter's Hollow, Schluckebier and Gasser Prairies, led by Ann Swengel (address above or phone 608/356-9543). Meet at the Klondike entrance on Stone's Pocket Road at 10:00 AM. On Saturday, July 16, Dan Young (608/837-9787) will lead a trip to Pine Hollow, looking for beetles and any other insects that happen to come along. Meet at the top of Pine Hollow Road at 11:00 AM.

A movement is being considered to promote the Monarch Butterfly as our National Insect. Editorials appearing in WINGS, the Xerces Society journal, by Drs. D. W. S. Sutherland, P. A. Opler, J. W. Johnson, and by R. M. Pyle, point out the significance of such a symbol in drawing the public's attention to vital matters of natural diversity and wildlife heritage. The annual migrations of this indigenous North American insect, encompassing Canada, the U. S. and Mexico, would serve as a symbol of international peace and cooperation. Designating a national insect would also increase public awareness of entomology in a positive way, particularly if done in conjunction with the 100th anniversary of the Entomological Society of America in 1989.

NEW MEMBERS

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